Mayor Gilroy and his family recently moved to

Far Rockaway, and he was there when the news

of the resignation of the four members of th

Rapid Transit Commission reached him. He had

VILLE MARIE IN RUINS.

THE FAMOUS CONVENT BURNED TO THE

GROUND.

TWO FIREMEN LOSE THEIR LIVES AND TWO

SISTERS MAY DIE-LOSS, \$1,000,000 TO \$1,500,000.

the congregation of Notre Dame, the greatest

female educational establishment of the Roman

smouldering ruins to-night. Alexander Duford,

one of Montreal's great fire fighters, lies dead in

dying in the save institution. Their lives were sacrificed in the course of duty, while two aged

rendered homeless are said to be dying in one of

city convents from the shock caused by the fire

The fire broke out about 1:30 o'clock in the central

The flames spread with great rapidity; and,

owing to the scarcity of the water supply, not-

withstanding almost superhuman efforts on the

great pile of buildings and the magnificent chapel

of the order were destroyed. Owing to the

During the afternoon many thrilling scenes

of the two aged nuns by four sisters of the

order, and the other was the rescue by their com-rades of Fireman Duford, who had been carried

down when the cupola on the main building fell,

and Fireman Hoy, who fell with the roof of the

chapel. Duford died to-night and Hoy cannot

buildings, which, at 11 o'clock, are still burn-

ing, but the boarding school, fifty yards away, in

efforts of the firemen and citizens. The loss is

variously estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,-

000, to cover which there is only insurance of

formerly the residence of the Governor-General of

Canada, but when Parliament was removed to

Quebec in 1838 it was purchased by the Con-

gregational nuns, who added vast wings to the

original building and made it the mother house of

their order. It was the leading Catholic ofuca-

tional establishment of America, whose fame had

spread not only on this continent, but also in

THE SHOOTING MAY END IN MURDER.

AN EMPLOYE OF THE ELEVATED RAILROAD

SENDS TWO BULLETS INTO HIS WIFE-

JEALOUSY SAID TO BE THE CAUSE.

ing from the effects of two builet wounds inflicted by her husband Gerald. The couple have been mar-

ried for more than twenty years, Crevay being forty

years old, while his wife is ten years his senior Despite the effects of drink in her face Crevay was lealous of her. They quarrelled bitterly over her ac-

Of the circumstances immediately preceding th

shooting the police have no other account than that

given by Crevay. The woman, although in great dan-

ger of death, refuses to say a word in relation to the affair. Detectives O'Donohue and Murphy, while walking along Third ave. last night, were told by a

boy that a woman had been shot by her husband in

Forty-fifth-st. Following their guide, the detectives went to the house No. 231 East Forty-fifth-st., and

there, climbing to the second floor, burst open the

door of the parlor. Murphy stepped into the room and was confronted by Crevay's revolver. "Come a step nearer and I'll kill you," cried Crevay.

Murphy, however, jumping forward, knocked the

revolver out of his hand and felled him with a blow. On the fleor lay the woman bleeding from two builet

Crevay was taken to the East Fifty-first-st, police

station, while woman was carried off to Believue Hospital. To the police Crevay, who is employed on the Ninth-ave, elevated road, said that his wife's

habits of life had driven him to madness. Just half habits of life had driven him to madness. Just half an hour before the shooting he had bought a revolver, loaded its six chambers and started for the flat. It was about 5:30 when he entered his rooms and found his wife sitting in a chair by the window.

Without a word, according to his story, he pointed

the revolver at her and four shots rang out, two

taking effect. The couple have lived in the house since May 12, and in that time have annoyed their

on Sunday night Mrs. Crevay, returning from a visit

to her daughter, found that her husband had locked

the rooms against her. Then for two days she camped out on the staircase, contentedly drinking beer until her husband relented and took her into

the rooms.

The bullet which had struck the woman in the mouth took an upward course and lodged in the left eye, from which it was extracted late last night. The second bullet, imbedded in the bone of the nose, cannot be reached. The woman, the doctors say, is almost certain to die.

New-Iberia, La., June 6.-The first real move by

wounds-one in the mouth and one in the nose.

quaintance with other men.

Kate Crevay now lies in Bellevue Hospital suffer

The fire at 7 o'clock spread to numerous

by the overturning of a plumber's stove.

from the burning buildings.

live till morning.

formed a miniature city. It was caused

Montreal, June 8 (Special).-Ville Marie, at

FOUR MEMBERS RESIGN.

MR. STARIN ALONE REMAINS IN THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

HIS ASSOCIATES SAY THEIR HANDS WERE TIED -THEY WILL MEET TO-DAY ANYWAY-MAYOR GILROY WILL NOT SAY WHAT STEP HE WILL TAKE.

As a result of the stormy meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners held on Wednesday after-noon, four of the five Commissioners have resigned. They are William Steinway, John H. Inman, Samuel Spencer and Eugene L. Bushe. one remaining member is John H. Starin. The following letter was sent to Mayor Gilroy last

with be equally advantageous to the city.

Under these circumstances we are unwilling to remain in office, and, perhaps, in so doing be considered as obstructing a most important work.

We therefore hereby tender our resignations as members of the Rapid Transit Commission. We are, sir, yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM STEINWAY,

JOHN H. INMAN,

SAMUEL, SPENCER,

EUGENE L. BUSHE.

The probabilities are that a new commission will be appointed with Messrs. Inman, Spencer, Bushe and two new men as members. Mr. Steinway said yesterday that he would not serve again, and Mr. Starin said he would not resign. The action of the four Commissioners in resigning was to get rid of Mr. Starin.

MR. STEINWAY WILL NOT SERVE AGAIN. Mr. Steinway said to a Tribune reporter yes

terday that he had contemplated resigning from emission for the last six months, but had Catholic Church on the continent, is a pile of held on, thinking that a conclusion in regard to rapid transit was near at hand.

The excitement is killing me," said Mr. Stein-"and the meeting of yesterday so upset me that it is absolutely impossible for me to continue a member of the commission. My health demands that I give up all work and go to the country My decision must not be construed to be due entirely to the unfortunate occurrence at the last meeting. I cannot in my present condition undertake to drag through another long siege and to develop new plans. Ms. Starin proposes to put up four tracks on a seventy-five foot street, and this would place the tracks right against the houses. He would go through Chatham Square and include several other features which are not To go over his plan and discuss it would take many long meetings, and the chances are that all summer would be given up to it, and then it would be rejected. Another reason why I want to withdraw from the commission is that I don't think that as at present constituted it can be of any possible use to the city. The exciteterday's meeting and the uncalled for action of Mr. Starin and Mr. Spencer have put the commission in such a bad light before the public that they can no longer be of use to it. likely a new commission will be appointed with of the old Commissioners members of it.

MR. STARIN WILL NOT RESIGN. Neither Mr. Spencer nor Mr. Starin would re fract any of the statements yesterday that they had made. The day before Mr. Starin said that everything he had said he meant, and that Mr. ould take his remarks in any way he "I think the public understands my posination will be called for by Mayor Gilroy."

"What did you mean, Mr. Starin, when you said that if the Manhattan Company would pay annually \$175,000 to the city, you might consider its proposition?"

I meant just what I said. If the Manhattan people want to trade with us, and will promise to pay \$175,000 annually, then I will talk with

The remark made on Wednesday was the first sign of willingness to concede anything to the Manhattan Company made by Mr. Starin. It was thought by many before the final determination of the four Commissioners to resign that Mr. Starin's statement would be the solution of the Starin's statement to the star of the was willing to admit that the sum would be ample recompense to the city, it would not be difficult to demonstrate that the plan of proportional and growing annual payments to the city on a fixed basis would be more advantageous than his figures as time went on. By the compromise offer of Mr. Inman and that of Mr. Spencer, which does not differ materially from Mr. Inman's, the dirst annual payment of the company to the city would be less than that proposed by Mr. Starin, but with every year there would be an increase, and in time the payments to the city would exceed the \$175,000 asked by Mr. Starin.

What the result of the resignation of Mr. Steinway, Mr. Inman, Mr. Bushe and Mr. Spencer will be was freely discussed in Wall Street yesterday, and the general opinion prevailed that it would only cause another long delay in the much-desired rapid transit. Most men are satisfied with the commission, but not with its work. Topid transit problem. It was believed that if

THE VIEWS OF MR. SPENCER.

Mr. Spencer said yesterday: "The Rapid cransit Commission . st its usefulness some time ago, when it was found that Mr. Starin opposed everything the other Commissioners sugcested. The commission had an opportunity in January to close with the Manhattan Company for the same facilities which have since been approved by four members of the commission, and on better terms then the 5 per cent of net receipts which the Manhattan subsequently declined. The commission had the same opportunity on May 20, but Mr. Starin opposed the plan.

same opportunity on May 20, but Mr. Starin opposed the plan.

In speaking of the advantages of giving the rapid transit franchise to the Manhattan Company, Mr. Spencer said: "It would be the quickest way to get the results we want. A system of transportation of the scope and character at present needed could thus be obtained largely by the use of the streets now occupied, and, therefore, with a less use of additional streets for elevated structures.

"The opportunities which the commission has already lost of contracting with the Manhattan Company have shown that a larger revenue to the city could have been secured through such an arrangement than by the sale of independent franchises. The extension and improvement of the present elevated structures would not only assume greater certainty of rewould not only assume greater certainty of re-sults, but would do away with the expenses and uncertainties of a public auction of fran-chise for a large and expensive transportation enterprise, in which the purchaser had no voice in the forming of the plan."

TO MEET TO-DAY ANYWAY

action of the four commissioners in resign will not cause a postponement of the meeting which is to be held this afternoon. Mr. Stein-way told a Tribune reporter Tast night that the commissioners would continue to act until Mayor commissioners would continue to act until Mayor Gilroy appointed a new commission. "The work of considering plans will go right on." he said, "but I imagine that the Mayor will take immediate action of some sort and relieve those who no longer wish to serve on the commission."

"Do you think that Mr. Starin will continue as a member of the Rapid Transit Commission?"

"That depends on himself and on the willingness of the Mayor to remove him. From what has already occurred, I should say that Mr. Starin will be willing to resign."

When asked what the probable action of the Manhattan Railroad would be, Mr. Steinway and there was no doubt that the company was in a stronger position than ever before with re-

the sugar planters of this state to combat the effect of the agitation in the North and West against the sugar bounty was made yesterday, when in response to a call by John T. White, president of the Sugar to a call by John T. White, president of the Sugar and Rice Planters' Protective Association, planters from all over the State assembled here to devise a plan to protect the industries. Several speeches were indulged in and many suggestions made. The result was the adoption of a motion that the chair appoint a central committee for the purpose of gathering complete statistics as to the manufacture of sugar, and that these statistics be embodied in one general report to be presented to Congress. It was also

DYNAMITE PLOT FOILED.

sooner than if they had remained in office. The difference of opinion between some of the commissioners had left them in a deadlock, and it was uscless for them to try to do anything toward getting rapid transit. EVIDENCES OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT. WHAT MAYOR GILROY SAID.

> QUEEN LILIUOKALANI'S SYMPATHIZERS PLOT-TING IN HER BEHALF-ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rapid Transit Commission reached him. He had gone there for a few days' rest, not expecting that he would be called back to the city so hurriedly. Late in the afternoon he received a telegram from his private secretary, Willis Holly, telling him of the resignation of the four commissioners. The Mayor took the first train back to the city. Before leaving Far Rockaway he telegraphed to certain Tammany chieftains to meet him at the Sagamore Club in Harlem, to which place he went immediately after reaching the city.

There he had a consultation with three or four men who are high in the ranks of Tammany IIall. A Tribune reporter found him at the club at a late hour last night, and asked him what he meant to do. The Mayor hesitated for a moment, and finally said:

"I shall give the matter thorough consideration, and you may be sure that what I will do will be for the very best interests of the public in every way. As a resident of Harlem, I have taken much more interest in this thing than perhaps otherwise I might have done. I shall do all in my power to secure rapid transit, and I realize that the whole city is interested in the matter. I must say that the failure of the Commission, after a period of two and one-half years in office, to be able to hit upon a plan of rapid transit, is most deplorable."

With this the Mayor said "Good night." He was not as cool and collected as he usually is, and he talked like a man who was laboring under extreme excitement. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE olulu, June 1.-The discovery of a dynamite plot consider the dynamite affair. From all that can be up the Provisional Government barracks, which adjoin

lani's residence last evening led to the discovery of by the band. The guards near the ex-Queen's ho started to run. A guard cried halt and fired his pistol but this only added to the fugitive's speed. In his flight he dropped what he was carrying. The guards of mercury, evidently for use in exploding the bombs

has greatly excited the Government leaders Queen would soon be restored to her palace, and that the Provisional army would be wiped out as completely as Pharaoh's host. Many of the Queen's native followers are firm believers in these prophecies

It is unfortunate for the Queen and her cause of the community and prevent interference with the of the Queen, but the clash between his authority

palace, to guard against further plots, and the barracks the palace free of encumbrance. The guards will also be increased. Leading Royalists discialm any responsi-bility for the dynamite conspiracy, but the fact that cently bought the dynamite and the fulminating mercury upsets their argument.

valuable contents of the convent a force of 100 police from Montreal was drafted to the scene and the hundreds of priests and thousands of citizens did yeomen's work in saving property rotectorate will be declared by the United States.

s no longer heard. It is reported that Minist Blount has dropped a hint that a protectorate is the proper thing to look for. If the constant protesta-tions of the Royalists are to be believed, they have no intention of making a move until after Liliuokalani is preparing a long statement to be give her short reign, the causes leading to her downfall, and gives her views as to unjustness to her treatment by

the Provisional Government. The \$95,000 loan to the Government by business houses in about twenty minutes on June if thinks that annexation would put those lands out of his reach by cutting them up for white settlers. His proposition was not accepted. Retallation is now being discussed. There is talk of stopping the Steamship Line. There was a time when the Oceanic Line was of great value to Hawaii, but now that the new Canadian Pacific Line, the Pacific Mall and the Occidental and Oriental steamship companies ma deem the Oceanic Line exsential to their prosperit A citizens' guard of probably six companies

been quietly in process of organization during the last few days. About 300 men have already joingd it. Several hundred Springfield rifles for their use arrived on the Monoval.

The steamer leaving Honolulu on June 6, it is stated, will carry instructions to Minister Thurston The steamer leaving Honolulu on June 6, it is stated, will carry instructions to Minister Thurston regarding the new freaty.

After the departure of the British warship Hyacinth for Tabiti only American men-of-war will be in Hawalian waters. Two other British warships, however, are expected soon.

The Government has shipped \$30,000 in gold to London to pay the semi-annual interest on the English loan of \$1,000,000 incurred by the former flowernment.

San Francisco, June 8 .- Among the passengers ne Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, who after a stay of twi days in this city will go to Chicago, where he will hold a two weeks' revival with Mr. Moody. Mr. spurgeon will then start for London, where he will assume charge of the Tabernacle formerly occupied by his father.

Captain Fisher, of the German gunboat Sperber, come up from Samoa. He says that the affairs there are in a very unsettled state, and that another out

break is likely to occur at any time.

Harold M. Sewall, ex-Consul to Samon, also

Wolcott, N. Y., June 8 (Special).-Henry C. Carr, of Union Springs, N. Y., a deputy game inspector of this district, descended last night on a number of illegal fishermen at Port Bay, Lake Ontario, six miles north of this village. Homer Huntley was miles north of this village. Homer Huntley was arrested and sent to jail. This is only one of many recent arrests. Ex-Assemblyman George Brinkerhoff helped to frame the present game laws a year them that when he was ordered to desist from shoot-ing pickerel by Game Inspector Thomas Gray, of Fairhaven, he laughed in the Inspector's face and hoff was arrested, and as six fish were found in hi possession he was fined \$25 for each of them. Gray possession he was fined \$25 for a pike net be-longing to William Wright. Mr. Brinkerhoff was a member of the Legislature of 1801-92, but was kept at home for voting for the "Huckleberry" Railroad bill.

SUSTAINED BY THE VOTERS OF RHODE ISLAND. Newport, R. I., June 8 (special).—The impression gaining ground, even in Democratic circles, that over for the year. In all the town elections held won by decisive majorities, and even Democratic strongholds have been captured. Senator Hoxie, of Westerly, was re-elected Town Clerk of Westerly by a phenomenal majority, and his friends feel that he has been vindicated.

In the Supreme Court to-day the House resolution submitting to the Court questions involving the constitutionality of the action of Governor Brown in proroguing the General Assembly at Newport was L. Brown, who is retained as counsel. papers were duly certified, and Mr. Brown asked that, if Governor Brown requests a hearing, opportunity be given to prepare briefs in the c. sc. chief Justice Matteson said that due notice would be given to the parties in interest, and took the papers. M'KINLEY RENOMINATED.

QUICK WORK OF THE OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

ALL THE STATE OFFICERS CHOSEN AGAIN BY ACCLAMATION-A SPEECH TO THE CON-VENTION BY THE GOVERNOR

-THE PLATFORM. THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Columbus, Ohio, June 8 .- It took the Republican Convention only an hour or two this morning to complete its work at the Grand Opera House and adjourn, after putting again in the field the winby the convention were as follows:

For Governor-WILLIAM McKINLEY, JR., of Start Lieutenant-Governor-ANDREW L. HARRIS.

Treasurer-WILLIAM T. COPE, of Cuyanoga Attorney-General-JOHN K. RICHARDS, Judge of Supreme Court-JOSEPH P. BRADBURY.

Member Board of Public Works-FRANK J. McCUL-

term, in accordance with the traditions of State politics, and all received the compliment of a unanimous vote in the convention. Opposition mation of Dr. McNeal as Food and Dairy Com missioner. The delegates from Cincinnati, Day ton. Toledo and a few others of the larger towns in the State put forward a rival candidate at the last moment on the ground that Dr. McNeal had aroused the bitter hostility of the grocers and other trade associations by his stringent enforcement of the Anti-Adulteration laws. Cleveland refused, however, to join the fight of the other cities against the commissioner, and, after a partial rollcall by counties had dis closed the weakness of the opposition, Dr. McNeal's nomination was readily made unani-

icket was the only incident in the life of the convention which aroused the slightest spirit of con tention or diagreement, or gave even the mildes occasion for those exchanges of personal and facparty in recent years have been unhappily marked. The convention, indeed, seemed tame and apathetic in temper when compared with that which met here two years ago, when Major McKinley was first nominated for Governor, the nomination itself coming under a truce of factions, proclaimed through stress of an imperative necessity to recover the State administration, to repeal the Conressional gerrymander of 1890 and to save to th Republican organization at least one of the State's wo seats in the United States Senate. At that onvention Sherman, McKinley and Foraker and crowd of minor leaders were present, and party the fatal third term canvass of 1889 had left biter political opinions still active. But after th ful assurances of the restoration of party peace and party harmony. Nothing could be more ennated to-day than that very air of good natured oncession, which, in such striking contrast with ts predecessors, characterized the easy-going an short-lived convention, just scattered and ending

1891, the Republicans of Ohio are alive to the importance of the contest ahead of them, a contest which not only involves the party's supremacy in the State, but will also test the popular judgment on all the National issues raised ov the transfer of Federal power to a Democratic Administration and a Democratic Congress. The temper of this convention is misleading if it does not mean that the Republicans of Ohio will spare no efforts this year in the way of party harmony and partisan unselfishness to contribute to a victor; next November of the most decisive character and the highest political significance. Two years ago Governor McKinley, Hacutedant-Governor Harris and their colleagues on the State ticket were elected by a plurality of about 20,000. Last year on the Presidential vote twenty out of twenty-one electors were saved to the Republican column by a few beggarly hundreds. A return to the plurality of 1891 is the mark toward which the nominees of to-day will bend their efforts, and with so admirable and meritorious a candidate at the head of the ticket, and a united and enthu siastic party organization behind it, there seems to be every reason to look for a revival of Republican spirtt this fall in Ohio which will go far to obliterate the memory of the reverses, State and National, of 1892.

The convention had very little to do when it assembled to-day, and it did that quickly. The permanent chairman, H. M. Dougherty, a young lawyer of this city, having been installed, some minor business was dispatched, and then nominations were called for. Colonel Robert Nevin, of Dayton, whose oratory is known and admired all over Ohio, was chosen to nominate Governor McKinley, and made a graceful and clever speech of about ten minutes. The Duke of Veragua, who is to-day a guest of the city of Columbus, was ushered into the convention while Colonel Nevin was speaking, his hosts here thinking he might be gratified to see American political institutions actively at work. Colonel Nevin suspended his eulogy of Governor Me-Kinley while the Duke and Commander Dickins were escorted to a stage box, and then, with some pointed comparisons between the American aborigines, whom Columbus discovered here, and the modern democratic "Indians," injected into his speech a timely and much-appreciated "topical" flavor. Whether the Duke was mystified or en-lightened by Colonel Nevin's wit was not apparent; but he smiled, and gave thereafter as earnest attention to all the details of the American method of selecting candidates for public office. The Duke and his party remained until after Governor McKinley had made his speech of acceptance, and then all hurried away to fulfil a great variety of other sightseeing about the

Governor McKinley's nomination was seconded

by C. L. Doren, of Cincinnati, State Senator Nicholson and others, and then on motion of General Gresvenor the rules were suspended and the nominations made by acclamation. acclamation was pronounced and hearty and the convention spectators in the galleries mittee was sent out to find the Governor and in vite him to speak. General Enochs, of Ironton, headed the committee of notification, and soon returned with the nominee on his arm. Governor McKinley's speech was, of course, the chief feature of the convention, for it announced in courageous and outspoken terms the issues on which his cam paign for re-election would be fought and on which no doubt, are to turn the campaigns in all other

thirds dealt with the issues in National politics which confront the country and the present Administration. Governor McKinley said in part:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I acor the nomination which you have unanimously tendered to me, and I thank you for it. It is an honor to have it thus offered; it is a duty to accept it. I might justify myself in declining the honor; I could not in declining the duty. Republicanism will have a severe declining the duty. Republicanism will have a severe test in Ohio this year. This State is the covetx field of the opposition; they will centre here, but with unity, harmony and courage our party will triumph over all. We do not wait for the enemy to form their line and challenge us to contest. We challenge then early upon every issue and upon every line of controversy,

The Republican party has been in control of the executive and legislative departments of the State Government since January, 1892, and is therefro account-

A brief review of the conduct of Ohio State affairs during the last eighteen months was given by the speaker. Turning from these matters Governor McKinley said:

The National Administration has done nothing relieved by anything the National Administration has said or done. It has announced no policy, suggested no relief and given no sign of its disp sition or ability to restore confidence and stop the outflow of gold to foreign countries and the contraction which has taken place at home. The one hundred million of gold reserve which Mr. Cleveland, in his first administration set apart as a sacred fund to redeem the greenbacks, and which sum he dedicated to that purpose and no other, he has been the first, singularly enough, to encroach upon the first to drop below the hundred millin line which he insectify had established as the only line of safety. He not go in honor and good faith, thus creating in the minds of the people the feeling that this was the danger line, and that to cross it meant financial dish nor and the violation of plighted faith. So, when he was compelled to cross it, as he has been several times since the 4th of March, is it to be wondered at that serious the state of the serious constitution apprehension and insecurity everywhere prevail! Mr. Cleveland's course has justified the slarm. He put up the danger signal and the country took note of it, and was naturally mistrustful and disturbed.

FRUITS OF DEMOCRATIC VICTORY. The Democratic victory of 1892 has not been able

no change in the industrial legislation of the country, and that the financial situation would be met and solved upon that standard of financial honor and National 2001 12, the which has guided the Republican party since its installation to power in 1801, confidence would at once come back. Would it not 1 Dats anybody doubt it? Security would displace alarm. Faith in the future—so indispensable to easy money and good time—would be restored; gold would stay at home, and money would go from its hiding place into the great avenues to business, where it belongs. If it is true, as the Administration boidly proclaims, that our financial distress is considered by the silver purchase law, which requires the Government to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month and ment to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver every mor

Mr. Cleveland vainly sought its repeal before his in-sucuration, but we have heard little from him in that direction since. With the Congre's Democratic in both the Constitution to convene Congress, he issues no call and takes no steps to repeal that law which he believes is the cause of our disturbed business condition. Believing that he knows the cause of the trouble, he makes no effort to remove it; and in this is his re-ponebblity, and from it he cannot escape. Three months have gone no effort to remove it; and in this is his possional, and from it he cannot escape. Three months have gone by—the country waiting and suffering, and Congress is unconvened; and its assembling in extraordinary session is now as doubtful as it was three months ago. What he is doing we do not know. He has no time for office. seekers, that is certain. He has closed the doors of his seekers, that is certain. He has closed the doors of his official household in their faces; that is susceptible of proof. He will not see them. If he is giving attention to the business condition of the country—which we sincerely hope he is—he is to be commended. But he should not lose sight of the fact that he cannot unaided supply the remedy of our vexed condition. Whether he wants to or not, Congress must be taken into his confidence. Inconvenient as that may seem to the President, Congress must be consulted. If he has been withholding the call for an extra seasion of Congress in the belief that call for an extra session of Congress in the belief that still greater financial distresses, and still added bank-ruptcles are necessary to bring his party associates to the adoption of his views, then Democratic ascendincy will prove a costly lesson to the people, and an expensivo experiment to the country.

What will the Democrats do with the tariff? We ca What will the Democrats do with the tariff? We can only wait and see; but the waiting and the anxiety and uncertainty are paralyzation. Certain it is they will make wool free, and thus strike down one of Ohio's great agricultural products. The plats also must be made free, and the new and splendid enterprises for making black sheets and tinning them must be erippled financially, the millions of capital invested imperilled and the thousands of workingmen driven from employment or be forced to work at reduced wages. Sugar will have to go from the list of tariffed articles, and cheap sugar free articles to the list of tarifical articles, and cheap sugar be again made dear to the masses. Coal, another product of Ohio, must be made free. A general revision upon a liritish free-trade basis must take piace if they do what shey promised in 1892, and upon which promises they claim their victory was won. Every vestige of protection from the laboring man and ladustries of the United States.

must be withdrawn and a Free Trade era must be inaugu-rated. Do we want this!

I speak to Republicans and Democrats a like. If we do, we should sustain the President and Congress and give them our latest and best judgment. If we do not, then we should vote against the party and the purposes for

WAR ON THE PENSIONERS.

Notice has gone forth that not only is the tariff to be revised, but that the pension list is to be revised. War is to be waged upon the pensioners of the country. No honest man will object to a purging of this roll of all who are unworthily there. Every case must rest upon its are unworthly there. Every case must rest upon its own facts. I do not object to unworthy men being stricken from the roll, if there are such, but I do object to the impression which in some quarters is being made that this whole pension business is a fraud. It is published in the papers that an army of pension examiners are to be let loose to travel from county to county and town to town to hunt pensioners and discover, if possible, if there be men here and there who draw \$1 or \$\pi 2\$ a month in excess of what they are entitled to under the law. The published ruling of the Secretary of the the law. The published ruling of the Secretary of the Interior announced in the press will strike from the pension roll of the country hundreds and thousands of worthy and dependent soldiers, who, if not altogether in capacitated, are practically incapacitated from earning a living for themselves and families. It is to this universal indictment against pensioners that I enter a solemn and emphatic protest. No outlay of the Government is more worthily bestowed or more widely distributed than the money which goes to the soldiers of the country in the form of pensions. It should be remembered, too, that pensions are better than standing armies, are less expensive and more American.

The Republican party believes what it teaches and practises what it preaches. It was organized in conviction and has succeeded because in all its years it has had convictions. It does not profess one thing and do another. It has courage and stands by its principles just as faithfully, just as loyally after defeat as after velvery. In defeat all divisions are hushed, all internal dissensions disappear. Principle and conviction are supreme and masterful and they constitute the bugbe cell to dury. Those who may have imagined that we would lower our flag should no longer be deceived. It flows from the old flagstaff and is borne by as true and fearless. Republicans as ever carried it in the great conflicts of the past.

Mr. Harris and Treasurer Cope had been nomithe law. The published ruling of the Secretary of the

LIZZIE BORDEN'S TRIAL

A DAY OF SENSATIONS.

EVIDENCE POINTING MORE DIRECTLY TO THE DEFENDANT'S GUILT.

THE PRISONER BRIGHTER AND MORE CHEER FUL THAN BEFORE, IN SPITE OF THE TESTI-

MONY-THE MAJESTIC HIGH SHERIFF . [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] New-Bedford, Mass., June 8 .- The fourth day of

Lizzie Borden's trial has ended, and from the ague and unshapely mass of evidence produced still more directly at the prisoner. But it still points timidly, as if it were not sure of itself and as if it did not wholly like the responsibility it takes in asking a verdict against her. the little lawn in front of the courth the fine old elms that srch the pathway leading to its Corinthian portico were deliciously fresh and green. Perhaps it is a glance of their glad humor that has brightened Lizzie Borden. must have been some other influence than any that the evidence could have given birth to. Innocent or guilty, it was painful enough. In-nocent, she must still have thought it had an ugly sound. Guilty, her conscience must have imparted to its suggestive details a meaning even more terrible than they conveyed to other minds than hers. But wherever it came from, or whatever it is, something made Lizzie Borden brighter and stronger to-day than she has been at any time since she was first confronted with a

AN ORDINARY NEW-ENGLAND LIFE

This woman, thirty-three years old, unmarried and without a lover, is accused of having backed her infirm old father and the stepmother with whom she had lived from her infancy to their deaths, and of having done it with a hatches which, the handle having been broken off near the blade, she must have grasped by the iron head, lived her life without making any other history than that which comes to the ordinary New-England girl who lives in the home of her parents and busies herself from morning till night in adding to its comforts. She is not handsome, nor does she look especially refined, but there is a certain old-fashioned simplicity in her countenance and an absence of anything that implies the ferocity, at once calm and audacious, which must have moved her if the prosecution's story is to be believed. Hitherto she has apparently and for long periods motionless, with her eyes closed and her head resting lightly on the fax which she held at her chin. Occasionally she has spoken to some one of her counsel or turned to the court attendant for a glass of water; but by no quick look or sudden flush of color, by no glance of indignation or anxiety, has all betrayed a keen consciousness of her position

A SOMEWHAT UNWOMANLY FACE

Her countenance is naturally heavy. At the brow it starts well. Her forehead is low but shapely, and her eyes are large and clear. She has pretty ears, small and delicate and held closeher head. Her nose is straight, and if it night be dissociated from the heavy jaws, the wide mouth and the thick, long and somewhat protruding lips beneath it, it could be called sensitive. mitted this crime are the lower features—the mouth, the cheeks and the chin. Here her face is wide and full. It seems to possess little mobility, and it indicates the possession of a sort of mas culine strength that one does not like to observe in the face of a woman. But looked at anywhere else, she is seen to advantage. Her attitudes are decidedly graceful and womanly, and her movements always easy and refined. Her dress, dark, plain and ordinary, is rather more in the mode than one is apt to see in a New-England town. hat, too, was made by some one who understood the milliner's art. She wears her hair in the old French twist, which, however suggestive of an antiquated fashion-plate, nevertheless becomes her. It is well-brushed hair, and greatly aids in rendering her appearance neat and ladylike. This eforms, so far as the present style allows them to be seen below the elbows, and by her long, slender, well-gloved hands. Nobody would pick out Lizzie Borden for the fiend incarnate she must be if the indictment at issue here is credible.

Her improved spirits have shown in many ways to-day. She has watched the witnesses intently, specially when they came in their testimony to alleged conversations with her on the day of the nurders, or when they said anything that points to her guilt. Then she has leaned forward quickly and has spoken in an animated way with her counsel, the result being almost always apparent when on cross-examination her attorney as taken up the points that thus caught her

BRISTOL'S FORMIDABLE HIGH SHERIFF.

Local interest in the trial is intense. The essions are attended by as many people as are permitted to enter by the extremely magnificent in a Websterian blue swallow-tailed coat, with clough gilt buttons on it to fit out a regiment of Haytian generals, and a high silk hat the sight of which would fill Mr. Evarts with admiration and envy. All the sheriffs of Bristol County are not as high as the high sheriff. The silk hat is his peculiar distinction, and with an irate temper and a stout figure it renders him formidable look upon. But all the sheriffs have sky-blue swallow-tailed coats and a gross or two of gilt buttons, and when they all stand up to salute the Court, and the Court stands up to salute them, one is profoundly impressed with the majesty of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is part of the high sheriff's function to precede the Court as it enters, and to call out in a feeling way. "The Court!" whereupon the Court, standing before the bench, is greeted by the public, who stand also. The prisoner jury. All the swallow-tailed sheriffs are in

their several places, and the clerk of the court says, not in the ten-words-to-a-second style which Captain "Billy" Ricketts has rendered so faaccents: "Hear ye! hear ye! hear ye! All persons having business before the Honorable the Justices of the Superior Court are commanded God bless the Commonwealth of Massachusetta!"
Thereupon the Court takes its seat. Everybody else does likewise, and the trial proceeds.

Four important witnesses were examined today. During yesterday's session the prosecution, principally by means of Lizzie's uncle, John V. Morse, and Bridget Sullivan, the cook, had recited the story of the murder so far as it is known to August 3, 1892, Mr. and Mrs. Borden, Mr. M. Lizzie and Bridget were the only persons who s